

The Wilmington Post.

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WILMINGTON POST

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NOTICE

The Senatorial Convention of Bladen and Brunswick, will be held at Elizabethtown, on Wednesday, the 15th day of September, 1880.

EDWARD W. TAYLOR, Chairman.

F. SINGLETARY, Chairman.

Congress—First District,

CYRUS W. GRANDY

of Hertford.

JOHN E. RESPASS

of the First Congressional District.

SPEAKING.

Judge Buxton, the Republican candidate for Governor, and Hon. Augustus M. Moore, the Republican candidate for Attorney General, will speak as follows:

Tarboro, Edgecombe county, Tuesday, Sept. 7th.

Burgaw, Pender county, Wednesday, Sept. 8th.

Clinton, Sampson county, Thursday, Sept. 9th.

Newbern, Craven county, Saturday, Sept. 11th.

Morehead City, Carteret county, Monday, Sept. 13th.

Goldhead, Wayne county, Tuesday, Sept. 14th.

JUDGE BUXTON.

We hear from all points which our readers have visited the impression which the Judge has made among the people. Among the constant stream of compliments which flow in for our candidate we select one from the *Elizabethtown City North Carolinian*, as a fair sample of the whole:

"He is making a splendid impression, not as a flaming orator, for like many of the ablest and most distinguished men of the nation he makes no claims to special gifts of a popular speaker—his manner is of sterling integrity, high honor and great fairness. All who meet him and see him are involuntarily made to say, 'that man can be trusted.' He indulges in no clap-trap, no tergiversations, no special pleading, but covers the issues involved in the canvass in a clear, plain, sensible and practical way. The arguments and points he makes are forcible and unanswerable, and of a character to make lasting impressions. Intellectually and morally he is the peer of any man in the state."

GEN. BUTLER'S RECEPTION.

While the detection of Gen. Butler to Hancock could not affect any special or general result in politics, inasmuch as he cannot probably cause a difference of a single electoral vote per a single member of Congress even in the By State, it must still be confessed that it is not pleasant to see a man of his brain and integrity take so decisive a step. We have been accustomed to the apostasy of men who had been considered inflexibly true and stalwart, that the occurrence does not frighten us as it did in 1872, when we saw Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz, Tipton, Fenton of New York, Gen. Banks and Sato of P. Chase, standing aloof from the support of Gen. Grant. There is a great deal in getting used to things. Butler has now deliberately reduced himself to a dependence on his own following. He has cut aloof from the Republicans where he had a following, and gone to the Democrats where he has none.

It is true that when a man bolts in a slight degree from his party, the act contemplates the burning of his ships behind him, as Cortez did, sooner or later. The exception is when a man wheels squarely about and retraces his steps. When a politician wavers from his party, the fatal step has been already taken, the plague-spot is fastened upon him, and he is a bold man who ever returns to his former cohorts. Butler has now done precisely that. With an audacity peculiar to his character he deserts the lines where he has alliances and friends and seeks fraternity among the Massachusetts Democrats who hate him.

There can be no jar in the eccentric movements of a man like Butler, any more than there would be if Bob Toombs or Wade Hampton were to come over boldly into the ranks of the Republicans. The day when great bodies of men are moved one way or another by one man, is ended. But there are

many carcasses of stranded politicians lying along the coasts of politics, as there were wrecks of blockade-runners on the southern coast after the close of the war.

THE CANADAY-SHACKELFORD CANVASS.

We have received numerous communications from that part of the Third District where the two contesting candidates are meeting the citizens, and if we may judge from the tenor of the letters, Mr. Canaday has the lead over Shackelford. Of course there is the usual amount of misrepresentation on the part of the Democrats, as in the case of the discussion at Beaufort. It appears that Shackelford spoke at Morehead City on Thursday night, and, as it was not one of the regular appointments, Mr. Canaday did not go over from Beaufort. This correspondent wrote to the *Newbern Nut Shell* as follows:

"A very large and enthusiastic gathering of our citizens and visitors assembled at the Mason House on Thursday night, 26th inst., to hear the discussion of the political issues of the day by Hon. John W. Shackelford, the Democratic candidate for Congress, and his opponent, Mr. W. P. Canaday. The latter gentleman did not appear, as Mr. Shackelford so literally wore him out at Beaufort during the day, he took water."

Our correspondent writes us: "I had the pleasure of being present during the joint discussion at Beaufort, and also at Newport, and in my humble judgment, if there ever was a man 'literally worn out' wound up and packed away, that man was John W. Shackelford, and W. P. Canaday is the man who did the wearing, winding and packing."

The Post takes the opportunity to say that our candidate is not at all given to taking water nor showing the white flag, nor any of that sort of a thing, and it is a game that can't be played on him.

Another correspondent writes us from Onslow that Canaday's canvass has been very satisfactory to his friends up to that time. Another, still, gives an account of the manner in which Canaday disposed of Shackelford's charge that if a man from New Hanover were elected all the money for the improvement of inlets and streams would go there. He says that Canaday drew on him the revolutions of the Convention which nominated him, his own letter accepting the nomination, and demonstrated that the whole Republican party of that part of the District around the Cape Fear, were in favor of improving our water-ways. Then he asked him what instructions he had on that subject? It turned out that he had neither instructions from his party, nor had he given a pledge himself on the subject. In fact that so far as there was any evidence at all it was that the Democratic managers of the Third District were actually opposed to any of these appropriations.

Latest.

Col. Mabson has received a letter from Hon. O. H. Dockery explaining that the reason he did not appear here at the Grand Turnout last Tuesday, was that he was out on a speaking tour with Gen. Barringer in Montgomery and Stanley, and other places, and that he will certainly visit his Cape Fear friends very soon.

The *Warrenton Gazette* makes a reckless assertion, by saying that "While the Radicals were in power" the state debt "was increased to forty millions; and worst of all not a thing to show where the money went. Wont every good man be eager to vote against such a thieving party in November next?"

When it is remembered that \$16,256,000 of the state bonds issued "while the Radicals were in power" were delivered to seven Democrats, natives of the state, it will begin to have some idea of the enormity of its allegation against Dr. W. J. Hawkins, Col. Robt. H. Cowan, Col. William Johnston, Gen. J. R. Stubbs &c. The "money went" to that amount into the hands of Democrats. We make no charge as to misappropriations as the *Gazette* does.

Our dear old friend the great "sea serpent," 100 feet long and as big as a barrel has put in an appearance again. The City of the Vera Cruz of the Mexican line, went down in a terrible gale with all her passengers, and the broken wreck and cargo are being washed ashore near Matanzas Inlet, about 65 miles south of St. Augustine, Florida.

Col. John T. Collins, Collector of Customs at Brunswick, Georgia, has been nominated by the Republicans for Congress in the first District, with a clean chance of an election if there is a "fair vote and count."

There is not much doubt but ex-Attorney General A. T. Sherman will be nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Georgia.

The Nebraska Republicans have nominated their whole state ticket.

Grand Demonstration BY THE UNION VETERANS UNION

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

One of the most brilliant illuminated processions which ever was seen in this city, paraded through our streets on Tuesday night Aug. 31st. The procession was formed at Gibble Lodge building, at 8 o'clock in the following order: "The Enterprising Cornet Band;" then Col. G. L. Mabson, and staff, mounted, the commander of the Boys in Blue; then, an escort for carriages, and the first carriage containing Hon. D. A. Straker of Orangeburg, S. C., and Gen. S. H. Manning, and the second carriage containing Judge S. W. Watts, candidate for Elector from this District and H. E. Scott, Esq., third, came Company A, Capt. David Cooper, commanding, and Company B, Capt. Joseph Owens, commanding, of the Boys in Blue; fourth, the Comet Star Cadets, Abram Jones, commanding; fifth, the First Ward Garfield and Arthur Club, Capt. James A. Howe, President; sixth, Fifth Ward Club, in charge of Marshal Joseph C. Hill, which made up all the organizations in line. But there were many citizens following the blazing procession, and the side walks were crowded.

As the display with their torches blazing brilliantly, and the Boys in Blue in their new uniforms, moved down Market street to Front, and up Front to Princess, and up Princess to the City Hall, there was one continued round of cheers, for Garfield and Arthur, for Buxton, Barringer, Canaday, and the glorious Republican party. Much credit is due to Col. Mabson for the splendid organization of his corps, and the appearance which it made on the march. This grand display so much surpassed the "15,000" of the Democrats a few nights ago that it was a general subject of comment the next morning.

On the arriving at the City Hall where a very large crowd had already gathered, embracing a large majority of all the whites and colored of the city, Col. Mabson introduced the Hon. D. A. Straker of South Carolina to them. Mr. Straker proceeded in a speech of more than forty minutes, which was a master-piece of fine oratory. The points which he enforced were, first, that the Democratic party was not fitted to take charge of this great country and its vast interests, and had neither character nor purposes in common with the great achievements of the Republican party, and that they would bring ruin upon the nation if they should ever get control of it. He counseled his friends present not to have anything to do with the Greenbackers as they were merely aids and helpers of the Democrats. The true course he said was for the colored people to stand by the Republican party as those who freed them and had always proved their best friends.

In the course of an allusion to Senator Vance's allusion the other day to the Republican party as responsible for the fraud of the Freedman's Bank, he made a remarkable statement that it was found to be a fact that the major part of the money borrowed of that Bank was borrowed by Democrats, and never paid by them. In other words the chief losses were caused by the Democrats themselves. He challenges a denial of this statement.

Judge Watts was next introduced. The speech was in the Judges' best style, although he had become hoarse by too much speaking in the open air.

The Boys in Blue then paraded through the principal streets. They desired through this reporter to express their thanks to Capt. Brock, the Chief of Police, for his courtesy at the City Hall.

Wilmington has never seen a more splendid display, nor a more orderly one. No where on the line of march was a drunken man to be seen.

General Butler's State Democratic Convention at Worcester, was not all sweetness although he held the cards and played out the Abbott wing, leaving them sore headed and disconcerted. It is the Democratic "cloth" against the "unwashed."

Ex-Congressman Martin I. Townsend has been visiting his Iowa farm. He says that he never had any conversation with Whitlaker, but that such treatment as the colored cadet received at West Point would not be accorded to a human being anywhere else in the world. A cadet appointed by Townsend himself said that he did not dare to treat Whitlaker differently, because he would have been lowered in the estimation of his class.

Gen. St. John has been re-nominated by the Republicans in Kansas.

NOTICE.

ROOMS REP. EX. COMMITTEE, WILMINGTON, N. C., August 20th, 1880.

A Convention of the 12th Senatorial District, comprising the counties of New Hanover and Pender, is hereby called to meet at Rocky Point, on Saturday Sept. 18th, at 4 o'clock p. m., to nominate a candidate for Senator. New Hanover county will be entitled to 4 delegates and 4 alternates. Pender county will be entitled to 2 delegates and 2 alternates. New Hanover and Pender counties are hereby requested to elect their delegates to the above convention as soon as their respective county conventions meet.

S. H. MANNING, Chairman Republican Executive Committee, New Hanover county.

A. GEMBERG, Chairman Republican Executive Committee, Pender county.

NOTICE.

There will be a Republican Convention at Town Creek township house on Tuesday 21st, day of September 1880, to nominate county officers. The Township Executive Committee, will hold their primary elections on Saturday September 18th, to select three delegates and three alternates, and no more, to represent each township in the Convention. A full delegation from each township is respectfully required.

August 20th, 1880.

EDWARD W. TAYLOR, Chairman Republican Ex. Committee.

NOTICE.

ROOMS REP. EX. COMMITTEE, OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY, August 28th, 1880.

By authority of the Republican Executive Committee of New Hanover county, a CONVENTION is hereby called of the Republican party of New Hanover county to meet at the Court House in Wilmington on Friday, the 17th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to make the following Republican nominations:

Sheriff, Register of Deeds, Treasurer, Coroner, Surveyor, two Members of the House of Representatives, and to elect four Delegates and four Alternates to the Senatorial Convention to be held at Rocky Point, September 18th, 1880, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said Convention.

Each voting precinct will elect three delegates and three alternates to the county convention.

The Republican voters will meet in their respective townships at the usual voting places, to wit:

Cape Fear township, at Castle Hayne.

Harnett township, at MacCumber's Store.

Masonboro township, at Whiskey Creek.

Federal Point township, at Biddle's Store, on Monday, September 13th, 1880, at 12 o'clock, to elect three delegates and three alternates each and also to nominate a candidate for Constable of each of their respective townships.

The Republican voters of the six voting precincts of the city of Wilmington will meet at 6 o'clock p. m., Sept. 13th, 1880, to elect three delegates and three alternates each:

First Ward, Upper Division, at First Ward Bucket Company's House.

First Ward, Lower Division, at Meare's Store, corner 7th and Red Cross.

Second Ward, at the Court House.

Third Ward, at Gibble Building.

Fourth Ward, at Ann Street Engine House.

Fifth Ward, at 9th street Bucket Company's House.

The polls at all the voting precincts in the city will close at 9 o'clock, p. m. Under the plan of organization adopted by the state convention, no proxies are allowed, if a delegate is absent, his place will be supplied by an alternate.

On the adjournment of the county convention, the city delegates will assemble in convention to nominate a candidate for Constable of Wilmington township.

S. H. MANNING, Chairman Rep. County Ex. Committee.

J. E. SAMPSON, Secretary.

From Bladen.

Aug. 27, 1880.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST:

According to appointment Dr. R. M. Norment, candidate for Secretary of State, spoke at Elizabethtown on the 20th inst. His speech was a good one. The crowd, though not large, was the most attentive I think I ever saw. No one replied to Dr. N., although the opportunity was given. I understand that there was a considerable crowd to meet him on the day previous at Bladenboro, where he made a fine speech. Old Bladen may be depended on for a good majority for the Republican ticket, if all her Republicans do their duty as they are in a habit of doing. More in the future, S.

CITY ITEMS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Oh, but ain't this hot weather.

We lose 64 minutes of daylight this month.

The north is all ablaze for Garfield and Arthur.

Archbishop Gibbons has returned home from Rome.

This month has five Wednesdays and five Thursdays.

The Jewish year 5641 will begin at sunset to-morrow.

No interments in Oakdale Cemetery this past week.

Six interments in Pine Forest during the past week.

Not one interment in Bellevue Cemetery this week.

No interments in the Catholic Cemetery during the past week.

The Register of Deeds issued four marriage licenses during the past week.

Maine is given up by the fusionists and they have moved their implements of war to Indiana.

The ringing of the market bell at 7 o'clock, and the stores, as a general thing, are closed by that hour.

Messrs. A. & I. Shrier are to establish a shoe store in a few weeks, in one of the stores on Market street.

A handsome wharf will be erected at Bald Head this winter by Capt. Harper, for the convenience of his passengers.

A good head of hair is desired by every one. The use of Hall's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Renewer will restore the hair if the hair cells are not closed up.

While the masts were being taken out of the schooner Mary Bear on Thursday last, some portion of the rigging gave way and the mast fell across the cabin completely demolishing it.

There has been a revival in progress in the Baptist Church at Smithville, conducted by the Rev. O. L. Stringer, pastor in charge, with good results.

The receipts of cotton for the month of August footed up 950 bales, while during the same period last year the receipts were only 109 bales, being an increase of 841 bales in favor of 1880.

Postmaster-General Maynard, was serenaded at Washington on Thursday night, by the Tennessee Republican Association. Maynard, Secretary Thompson and Judge Houk made speeches.

REPUBLICANS SECOND WARD.—A business meeting of the Republicans of the Second Ward will be held at the Court House on Monday night, Sept. 6th, at 7 o'clock. S. VANAMORSE, President.

Mr. R. E. Heide, Swedish and Danish Vice-Consul at this port, with his two daughters, returned here safely Tuesday night. They landed in New York last Saturday from Hamburg. They have been absent four months.

Mary Eliza Lively, a colored woman of bad habits and worse character, and who is well known in police circles, severely stabbed a man named Gallagher, on Monday night last. She is now in jail awaiting a trial before the Criminal Court.

A young married lady at Burgaw attempted suicide on Wednesday by taking laudanum. She was discovered in time and antidotes administered with good effect. Temporary aberration is the only cause that can be assigned for her attempt at self destruction.

The Wilmington & Weldon and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads have recently changed the bills of lading in use over those roads. Rather than a loss should be entailed upon any one, Col. Pope agreed to furnish the new blanks to shippers free of charge.

NOTICE.—There is constant complaint about the irregularity of the Post on the mail routes. The fault lies somewhere between the time the paper leaves the press, and the quickest time it can reach each subscriber by the nearest mail route. The matter will be ferreted out and corrected soon.

Hon. W. P. Canaday returned yesterday from his speaking tour in the east, looking fresh enough.

Hon. D. L. Russell, having spent some time in the north returned to the city yesterday via Fayetteville.

The large two story frame building at Burgaw, owned and occupied by Messrs. Tienken & Cowan as a store and hotel, was consumed by fire on Tuesday last. It was insured with Messrs. Atkinson & Manning, of this city, in the Fire Association of Philadelphia, for \$1,900, and \$500 with Mr. Norwood Giles in the Home of New York, on the spot.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.—The contents are: The Ruins of Central America, Desire Charnay; The Perpetuity of Chinese Institutions, S. Wells Williams; The Trial of Mrs. Surratt, John W. Clappitt; The Personality of God, Professor W. T. Harris; Steamboat Disasters, R. B. Forbes; Insincerity in the Pulpit, Rev. E. E. Hale; Recent Works on the Brain and Nerves, Dr. Geo. M. Beard. The articles are all of the highest style of American review articles.

ABANDONED AT SEA.—The brig Fred B. Rice, Capt. Smalls, sprung a leak at sea, 60 miles east of Frying Pan Light, in the Gulf Stream, on Sunday last, the 29th inst. She filled so rapidly that it was found necessary to abandon her, and the crew took to a boat and succeeded in reaching Smithville Tuesday afternoon at 6 o'clock.

She drifted ashore about two miles south of Sloop Point, Wednesday morning, about 2 o'clock. She is dismantled and her rigging is hanging over her sides. She lies stern down on the beach and cannot be gotten off without a very great expense, possibly more than she is worth. The Underwriter's Agents hope to save the cargo, consisting of lumber, and float it around by a small schooner into Wrightsville or some other sound and dispose of it. There was no insurance on the vessel.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.—The third annual session of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Honor in this state was held in Asheville beginning on Tuesday the 26th of August. Thirty-seven lodges were represented, Mr. H. P. West, P. D., being the Representative for Carolina Lodge No. 434 of this city. Mr. N. Jacobi and Dr. W. J. H. Bellamy, Past Dictators, were also in attendance.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

Grand Dictator—Dr. W. H. H. Cobb of Goldsboro.

Grand Vice-Dictator—J. M. Sprague, of Tarboro.

Grand Assistant Dictator—Dr. R. F. Lewis, of Lumberton.

Grand Treasurer—S. C. Seefeld, Davidson College.

Grand Reporter—P. C. Carlton, of Statesville.

Grand Chaplain—Rev. L. A. Bickle, Mt. Pleasant.

Grand Guide—N. Jacobi, of Wilmington.

Grand Sentinel—Jordan Stone, Asheville.

Grand Trustees—J. C. Buxton, of Winston, G. W. Blount, of Wilson, L. C. Hains, of Lexington.

Representatives to the Supreme Lodge, which meets at Minneapolis, Minn.—P. C. Carlton, with Theo. F. Klutz as alternate.

The next meeting of the Grand Lodge of the state will be held in Raleigh, on the fourth Tuesday in August, 1881.

The report of G. D. Theo. F. Klutz, shows that the membership in this state of the Order has increased nearly 800 during the past twelve months.

HARBOR MASTER'S REPORT.—Capt. Walter Coney, Acting Harbor Master, makes the following report of the arrivals of vessels at this port, &c. for the month of August:

American.	Tonnage.	Foreign.	Tonnage.
Barques,	—	—	—
Brigs,	3	839	—
Schooners,	11	2,564	—
Steamers,	4	3,330	—
Total,	18	Total,	6,733
Foreign,	—	—	—
Steamers,	—	—	—
Barques,	5	1,922	—
Schooners,	1	90	—
Brigs,	2	470	—
Total,	8	Total,	2,482
Total arrivals 26.	Total tonnage	9,215.	

PILOTS' REPORT.

The Pilots report the soundings in Bald Head Channel at mean low tide during the past month at 12½ feet; on Western Bar at mean low tide, for the same period, at 12½ feet; this with an average rise of 4½ to 5 feet on high tide makes the depth of water on our bar 17 to 17½ feet.

THE GALLOWAY-STEPHEN RICHARDSON'S STATEMENT OF THE MURDER.

Stephen Richardson explained the crime of murder on Friday at 20 minutes to 1 o'clock. He did not show the least signs of tremor or fear, and stated that he was willing to die. The following is the substance of a written statement left by him, and his remarks on the gallows: "On the night of the murder I went over as usual to look after my house. At the same time my wife, Hester Richardson, was at Louisa Maulsby's house, near by, and she abused me very much. She then left Maulsby's house and went to her father's house, next door; opened her father's back door and went to abusing me again; then I got mad and went out and commenced quarreling with Hester, and accused her mother and father, Robert and Lucy Phinney, of being the cause of myself and wife not living peaceably together; then her father came out of the front door on Harnett street and asked me not to use his name in the quarrel between myself and wife. I then went out to the gate to meet Phinney to reason the matter with him, and he rushed in the shop and got his gun. I then went back to my house and got a spade, returned and met Phinney at the Harnett street door, while his wife and Lucy Phinney were trying to keep him from coming out with his gun at me. I stepped up in the door and Phinney struck me with the gun, and I struck at him with the spade, but missed him and struck my wife. My wife jumped out and ran; then we tussled with each other until we got to the Sixth street door. Phinney's wife was in between me and him and I knocked her down and she fell in the street; Phinney ran out of the door we fought there two or three minutes; there I struck him several blows on the head and two on the head; the next blow I struck him I knocked him down, and then, amid the cries of 'murder,' I jumped and ran, and left him with the gun by his side where I knocked him down. Where I made a mistake was in not standing my ground and let the officers find me racing my antagonist with his gun in his hand. I was captured then and put in the guard house, and now I feel that God has forgiven me for all that, and I have forgiven them for all they did. I did not say I would kill them, all and eat my breakfast in hell, but that I would have satisfaction if I had to go to hell."

Richardson died easily and without any sign of pain. His neck was broken in the fall, and in twelve minutes afterward he was lowered into his coffin and carried to the residence of his sister, Mary Simmons, and from thence to Pine Forest Cemetery, where he was interred.

Grand Rally at Castle Hayne.

MR. EDITOR.—The Republican voters of Cape Fear township, assembled at Castle Hayne, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the 31st of August, ult., for the purpose of organizing a Garfield club. Ringing speeches were made by H. E. Scott, Esq., Messrs. W. K. Price, C. P. Lockey, S. VanAmringe, and Gen. E. H. Manning. The speakers were all attentively listened to, and frequently and vociferously applauded while addressing the large crowd present. At the conclusion of the speeches the voters of the township proceeded to organize a GARFIELD, BUXTON AND CANADAY CLUB.

The following named persons were elected permanent officers, viz:

President—Joseph Sharples.

Vice-President—Primus Aycock.

Secretary—Julius Bissell.

Assistant Secretary—John Pleasant.

Treasurer—Prince Nixon.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the national, state and congressional nominees of the Republican party and reaffirming allegiance to the principles laid down in the national and state platforms of the party. The Greenbackers thought they had the bulge on us, but old Cape Fear is still alive and will not be misled by the enemies of the Republican party. Yours, SPECTATOR.

Two editors were seated side by side at a circus. A trapeze woman was coming down the rope bottom side up; slowly the rope wound around her limbs and body so that she scarcely moved. "How gradually she came down," said one editor. "Yes," said the other, "just like some of my subscribers."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.—THE LIFE OF

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD.

By the author, JAMES A. GARFIELD, Editor of N. Y. Mail, is the only edition in which Gen. Garfield has given personal attention to facts, minutely illustrated, printed and bound. The book, N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. "The most complete and reliable work on Garfield's life and career."—N. Y. Tribune. Full length portrait by Hall, from a picture taken expressly for this work. Active Agents Wanted. Liberal terms. Send \$1.00 at once for complete copy. A. A. BARNES & CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, EDITOR.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 5, 1880.



NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES A. GARFIELD
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR
OF NEW YORK.

REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

For Electors of President and Vice-President,

OLIVER H. DOCKERY
Of the Sixth Congressional District.

GEORGE B. EVERITT
Of the Seventh Congressional District.

WILLIAM S. O'B. ROBINSON
Of the Second Congressional District.

SAMUEL W. WATTS
Of the Third Congressional District.

TAZEWELL L. HARGROVE
Of the Fourth Congressional District.

G. W. PATTERSON
Of the Fifth Congressional District.

WILLIAM R. TRULL
Of the Eighth Congressional District.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RALPH P. BUXTON
OF CUMBERLAND.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
RUFUS BARRINGER
OF MECKLENBURG.

For Secretary of State,
RICHARD M. NORMENT
Of Robeson.

For Treasurer,
AARON D. JENSENS
Of Gaston.

For Auditor,
RILEY H. CANNON
Of Johnston.

For Attorney-General,
AUGUSTUS M. MOORE
Of Chowan.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
ARCHIE K. BLACK
Of New Hanover.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Congress—Second District,
ORLANDO HUBBS
Of Craven.

For Congress—Third District,
WILLIAM P. CANADAY
Of New Hanover.

For Congress—Fourth District,
MOSES A. BLEDSOE
Of Wake.

For Congress—Sixth District,
WILLIAM R. MYERS
Of Mecklenburg.

REPUBLICAN JUDICIAL TICKET.

[To be voted throughout the State.]

For Judge—Fifth District,
JAMES H. HEADEN
Of Chatham.

Gen. Garfield, twelve years ago in the House, said of Hancock's course in Louisiana, including the No. 40 order, which was in violation of the statutes of the United States which Hancock was bound by oath to support, referring to Hancock's order, said: "It is for him (Hancock) to obey the laws he was sent there to execute. It is for him to aid in building up a civil government rather than to be preparing himself for the Presidential candidate of the party which gave him no sympathy when he was gallantly fighting the battles of his country."

A full history of the life of General Garfield, written by B. A. Hinsdale, President of Hiram College, has been issued by the Appleton. Mr. Hinsdale has been intimate with Gen. Garfield for more than twenty years and has rare qualities as a writer, which eminently fit him for a task which is at once a pleasure and a duty. The title of the book indicates its scope. As a text-book of political information, covering the record of the Republican nominee, it is complete and admirable. It is indeed a compendium of political information, which will not only be of value during the campaign, but an instructor for all the future.

The Boston Herald says that the country listens to Secretary Sherman because he is an honest man, and a strong and able one, who deserves the united thanks of the country for the nerve, skill, and foresight he has displayed in executing a defective law, in the face of powerful opposition, by which the business of the country was placed upon a basis where a return of confidence and its resulting prosperity became possible.

Gen. B. F. Butler of Massachusetts, has come out for Hancock, and made a speech in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Saturday week, for him. Now is the time for the ladies of New Orleans to smile on "Deat Butler." We have nothing to say against Gen. Butler personally, but there are fellows around here who are now cajoling him, have for nearly twenty years been hounding him with such nick-names as "beast" and "spoons." Butler is now hand and glove with the blessed Wade Hampton, and other saintly Hancockians.

A work regarding the Obelisk lately brought from Egypt to the United States as a present from the ex-Confederates, has just been published by J. W. Bouton, 706 Broadway. This work contains not only full information regarding this Obelisk, hitherto unpublished, but also in regard to the twenty nine other obelisks now in existence. It gives a complete history of their origin, mode of execution and engineering; when, where, and by whom erected, and the reasons therefor. The portion taken from the Belzoni manuscript, presented to Dr. Weiss by Mrs. Belzoni, relates to the rock-excavated Masonic temple, whose walls are covered with beautifully-colored Masonic initiations, of which families will be found in this epitome.

No man has ever said severer things of the Democratic party than Gen. B. F. Butler. It was he who a few years ago called it "a juridical reminiscence." He will be a hideous night-mare to the Democratic party not only of Massachusetts but of the United States. Even in his late speech in Faneuil Hall he denounced as unjust, evil and wicked the bull-dozing and violence in the southern states to prevent negroes from voting, and took credit to himself for leading in the championship of the Force Bill in 1870, and says that the right of the colored men to vote "should have been settled then and forever, for all men north and south, and the votes not left to intimidation by either the shot-gun of the master or the threats of starvation by their employees."

Gen. B. F. Butler of Massachusetts, ex-Senator John Paul of North Carolina, Col. John W. Forney of Pennsylvania, Gen. John W. Palmer of Illinois. These persons, all having acted as members of the Democratic party, have now announced that they would support Hancock. Each one of these persons have been assailed by Democratic orators and presses as liars, thieves, scoundrels, and they have been accused by them of conniving at murder, "leech Butler," "Spoons Butler," "Public Thief Butler," were the modest terms they applied to Butler. There was no language vile enough, no charges base enough to apply to John Paul. The depths of filth sewers were emptied on his head. No back-guardians was too mean for Forney. Now what? From these Bourbons, soft words, to all of them. A suspension of charges of stealing, murder, lying and fraud, and it is announced that "Hon. John Paul, since the war the most able and influential Republican in North Carolina, and they are slandering Butler, Forney and Palmer all over with the slimy falseness of their laudation. What cattle!

SOUTHERN GRIED FOR OFFICE.

That gentleman, Senator Benj. F. Jonas of Louisiana, has been up in New England, enlightening that benighted population respecting southern customs, manners, and habits. At a clam-bake on the historic Narragansett, after Jonas had taken freely of the bivalves washed down perhaps with copious goblets of sparkling wines, he became rather loose in speech, like as Wade Hampton did at Stanton, and made the following announcement: "Senator Jonas is reported—truthfully, without doubt—as having said 'that the men who brought on the war had retired from public life, and the actors of to-day are young men born either during or since the war, and could not have participated in the rebellion. It had been also charged that there were rebel Brigadiers in Congress who advocated secession and treason, but he affirmed that no man in Congress to-day was a leader or actor at that time, for many of them were boys of 18 or 20 years at that time.'"

This fragment of the clam-bake speech, being reported in the Providence Journal, came to the attention of some writer for the Times, who was directly seized with the spirit of inquiry as to how far this statement of the Senator compared with the actual facts. Directly on looking in the Congressional Directory he found this record of the Senator himself:

"Joined the Confederate Army as a private of artillery; served as such and as acting Adjutant of the artillery of Hood's corps in the Army of Tennessee until the end of the war."

This being a pretty good beginning, the writer looked farther and found that the Senator himself was 35 when

he entered the Senate. On continuing his investigations farther, he ascertained that there was a broad discrepancy between the Senator's statement as to the juvenescence of the Confederate Brigadiers in Congress and the actual facts. It appeared that instead of being that "no man in Congress to-day was a leader and actor at that time," the average age of the Senators who had been in the Confederate Army was more than 50 years. And there were 19 in the Senate, who were identified with the Confederacy in some way, and performed service for it. More than one-fifth of Congress at the present time are ex-Confederates.

In addition to this 23 per cent. of the officials in the Senate and House are ex-Confederates. These men have brought to Washington a whole herd of ex-Confederates for whom Union Veterans were displaced. Nearly seventy Union Veterans have been discharged by the Democratic Sergeants at Arms of the Senate and House, to make room for the Confederate Brigade. This published list of ex-Confederates includes the names of Col. Fitzgibbon, Door-keeper of the House; Major Stewart, Postmaster of the House; Gen. Field, Door-keeper of the House; Col. Burch, Secretary of the Senate; Major Shober, Clerk of the Senate; Col. Peyton, Executive Clerk of the Senate; Major Chalmers, Bill Clerk of the Senate; Gen. Wilcox, Messenger of the Senate; Major A. B. Banks, Stationery Clerk, and the Superintendent of the House document room.

Ex-Confederates preside over 12 of the 28 committees of the Senate and over 16 of the 42 of the House. In point of fact nearly one-half of the committees of both Houses are controlled by persons who were members of the Confederate Army or Congress or some branch of that service. It is plain that the most important committees of both Houses are under the control of those formerly identified with the Confederate Army and Congress. Especially is this true of the committees appointed to consider the laws which govern the decision of Congress upon the question of election of President.

A large part of the address of Senator Ransom the other night in this city was taken up with complaints at the fact that the south had so few of the national offices. Those who heard his lamentations might have been led to some feelings of indignation that the south had been so badly treated. They will be disabused of their errors if they will read what we have presented above. No pained jaws of a Russian wolf, no appetite of the crocodile, can equal the voracity of the southern Bourbon for office. They have swarmed in hungry crowds of myriads upon both Houses of Congress, gobbling clerkships and chairmanships, and if by some miracle Hancock were to be elected, with a majority in both Houses behind him, we would see these remorseless vampires sucking the bloodless veins of a national corpse.

GAINS IN THE NORTHWEST.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean notes the remarkable fact that all over the northwest the Democrats are coming over to the Republicans with a most surprising rapidity. In some townships the Garfield and Arthur Clubs swallow nearly all the Democratic party. We copy for the special education of our southern Bourbons an article showing the delightful prospect which their associates have before them in Illinois:

The most notable of the many notable features of the campaign of 1880 is the astonishing influx or accession of voters to the Republican ranks from the Democratic party. It has become not merely a matter for occasional remark, but a really important and significant fact. Letters from almost every county in this state, advices from Republican speakers, and correspondence from officers of Republican clubs and other prominent political men, all concur in evidencing the most singular and, at the same time, the most natural exodus from the Democratic party which has taken place since 1860.

Scarcely a Republican club has been formed, even in the remote precincts, which has not enrolled among its members several who voted for Tilden in 1876. A number of active leading and influential Democratic politicians, several of them noted public speakers, are among the list, which is daily growing larger and larger.

A number of single townships and voting precincts in the central portion of the state, whose entire vote has never exceeded 150 to 200 each; report actual changes from fifteen to forty votes each, and some of the Garfield and Arthur clubs have a membership of which fully one-half is composed of accessions from the Democratic party.

The thing needs ventilation. There must be some cause for it, and it can be shown that "the great influx" is the result of any unbalanced organized management by Republicans, it should be made at once the subject of a Congressional investigation. The Hon. Daniel Estabrook Voorhees, not having admitted the full measure of notoriety to which he is entitled in his investigation of the causes which drove the negroes from the south into Indiana, may find scope for his peculiar genius in prosecuting a Congressional inquiry to ascertain the reasons why so many Democrats are joining the army of Republicanism.

THOSE "OUTRAGES."

It seems that on Tuesday night when the Democratic speech was being made, it was to the corner of Rock and Third streets, some colored boys some some pieces of brick at the white people and hit some gentlemen on the head. Nobody, so far as we know, looked with anything but reprobation upon the act of these little rascals, and the Mayor put them promptly in a dungeon for 30 and 15 days, on bread and water. We confess ourselves to an unmitigated repugnance to any disturbance of the peace, whether it may be in throwing rocks at stained church windows, school houses, market carts, or Democratic processions, hitting the Star with "one of our best citizens" on the head. We certainly have as much liking for humane ways as anybody, and have an especial aversion to row.

This particular "outrage" produced a most unusual and uncommon sensation on the mind of the Star, inasmuch that it forgot for the time all about the "head of one of our best citizens," and was seen "sawing the air" and ejaculating:

"The first assault in North Carolina comes from the Radical party. The first violation of peace comes from the Radical party! The first violation of the liberty of the citizens comes from the Radical party!" It was quite a while before the Star recovered sufficient composure of mind to resume the thread of its observations. When it did it resumed the subject by crying out in denigrating gesticulations:

"But are these things to be tolerated? Is this a foretaste of what Democrats may expect in Wilmington and elsewhere? Are Democratic processions to be molested and assaulted as they are marching peaceably through the city? Time will show."

In that sort of logical sequence which is natural to it, the Star very soon gravitated back to those pure doctrines which are common to the "superb" Hancock and itself, and announced boldly that, "The Democrats mean to have free speech, a free ballot, an honest count and freedom of action for all—for the white and black." Taken at sight, it is our opinion that nearly all the sublime principles known to Hancock, the Star, and the late Democratic Congressional Convention held at Fayetteville, were announced in that one phrase. The country may be at peace now.

At present it is peace, but for the fact that the Star became terrific. It threatened, Jupiter nodded, and we see what our fate is.

The party or man who shall undertake to violate the rights of freedom or to assault the opposite party will wake up a storm that will be apt to sweep things. Free white men will not be assaulted by negroes or whites as they are exercising their rights under the constitution. The party of men who attempt it will do it at their peril. As sure as the sun shines &c., &c., repeated again there will be serious trouble.

Wake up a storm which will be apt to sweep things. We hope never again to see any repetition of so great an outrage, the "party or men who attempt it will do it at their peril." As sure as the sun shines &c., &c., repeated again there will be serious trouble.

The Democrats of Wilmington might well be more afraid of some Bonapartes, Furlongs, than of two or three colored boys who forgot themselves, and threw rocks and bricks at transparencies. And while nobody ought to countenance any attempt to disturb a public meeting or procession, or otherwise promote disorder, there is not much sense in reading garrets, and tearing hair, splitting throats over next to nothing. There is as much probability of the sky raining hails, or the Moon turning to green cheese as there is of any white Democratic processions being seriously disturbed by negro boys.

A BARK BIRD.

A correspondent writing from Veray, Indiana, giving an account of the speech of Mr. Carlisle of Kentucky, who was up there speaking, thus describes him: "Mr. Carlisle made a calm and dispassionate address, full of logic and founded on undoubted facts and public records. He made no violent personal attacks upon his political opponents and appealed to no passion or prejudice of his hearers, relying solely upon the justice of his cause to carry conviction to the minds of his audience."

There is no such animal anywhere in this part of the country as is here described. They don't grow here. We wish the North Carolina Democrats had a few like this Kentucky Democrat. We suggest to our state Democratic Committee to send out to Kentucky for some of this sort of Democrats, and bring them here for the enlightenment of our kind of Democrats, in place of Jarvis, and others. If such a Democrat could come here he would resemble that famous missionary, who went out "preaching ignorance to the heathen."

Judge Tenney, author of "The Fool's Errand," will speak at Fayetteville, N. Y., the 6th of September. He is the 5th at Warren, on the 4th at Haverhill, and from there goes to Indiana for a series of meetings.

Why should a wood cutter never be hungry? Because he can always have a chop by any.

SHERMAN ON THE STUMP.

AN EXHIBITION OF THE RESULTS OF THE DAY.

The friends of the two parties contrasted—Democratic Bad Faith in Former Years.

An Enthusiastic Reception at the State House.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, delivered this day speech in the grand opera-house at night.

Major J. P. Campbell presided. The opera-house was profusely and most tastefully decorated with flags and flowers and was crowded with people before the speaking began. The Secretary had an enthusiastic greeting when he was introduced.

Secretly Sherman proceeded to contrast the record of the Republican and Democratic parties, and pointed out what had been done by the Republicans in the past four years. It had brought about resumption and refunded the public debt, paid a large amount of the debt and reduced the interest charge nearly \$80,000,000. It had faithfully collected the revenue, reduced public expenses and restored prosperity to business. In relation to the cause of our prosperity he said it was certain that we owe no part of our prosperity to the Democratic party. In support of this he quoted legislation by that party, which could only be considered as obstructions to the return of prosperity. Referring to the cry of "fraud," he said:

The two great frauds attempted in that election were, first, the completion of the conspiracy of the rebel element of the south to deprive the Republicans of the south of their rights and privileges as American citizens, and the second was the attempt to bribe electors for President to vote for Tilden a second of Hayes. It is to divert public attention from these admitted frauds that this cry of fraud is raised. Let us look for a moment at those admitted frauds. Shortly after the war there were organized in nearly all the southern states secret political bands, composed entirely of Democrats and mostly of rebel soldiers, whose object was to overawe the freedom of the south, to deter men from enjoying the civil and political rights conferred by the constitutional amendment, and whose methods were terror, whipping, kidnapping, wounding and murder, committed by armed bands of disciplined and disciplined and disciplined men, at night upon peaceful citizens and undisciplined negroes. There is nothing recorded in history more cruel and cowardly than the organization, objects and work of these gangs; you can read it in great volumes of testimony taken year after year by committees of Congress. There you will find the pathetic stories of the victims of these atrocious and the number of the dead who perished by them. There you will find the confessions of the culprits. You can read the story in "The Fool's Errand," by one of the "Fools," a narrative written by a union officer, and who presents with the atrocities committed all the ghastly circumstances as claimed by the clans. You may read it in the eloquent denunciations of Beverly Johnson and Henry Stanbery, sent south to defend members of the clans. No man can honestly deny that this conspiracy, its existence, its aims and its crimes, have been proven and are true, and yet the strength and power of the Democratic party in the south this day rests upon the success of this crime, or continuation of crimes. It is this that gives them the solid south. These crimes entered into the title by which Tilden claimed to be elected President. It was in 1875 that the Mississippi plan of terror was enforced in that state with savage barbarity, and in 1876, Mississippi, with a known Republican majority of 25,000, was helplessly in the power of the clans, who cast its vote for Tilden. In Louisiana and South Carolina the same plan was attempted, but only in a comparatively few counties, and in these the same terrible agencies of murder, burning, kidnapping, terror were inflicted by disguised Democrats, and solely with a view to prevent Republican votes. Don't tell me you don't believe these things, for the man who would not believe upon such testimony as has been furnished, would not believe his own mother who testified to his birth. It is fortunate that this conspiracy was defeated by the faithful and loyal performance of public duty under the law by the election officers of Louisiana and South Carolina, in spite of efforts to bribe them. But for their honesty and courage, a President would have been installed whose title rested upon murder and bribery, and the blessing of God never could have rested upon such an administration.

If you want me to prove to you the second crime connected with the election of 1876-77, namely, the attempt made by the agents of Mr. Tilden to bribe electors from the discharge of their duties. The cipher telegram which was deciphered and published to the world, written and signed by leading members of the Democratic party, speak for themselves. They show the most reckless and shameful attempts at bribery of the officers of the government charged with important duties in connection with the return of electors. Great bribes were offered to electors to violate the honorable duty intrusted to them, and retarding officers were tempted with promises of money and office if they could make false returns. It is to the honor of our country that this move ment utterly failed. Not a single elector accepted a bribe, and to the language of Mr. Tilden, the whole resulted in a "false alliance." So much for the great cry of fraud.

But below citizens, take very care now the whetted hyphen. If the Democratic party believed in its own honesty, Mr. Tilden recomputed? Then the people could have tried the alleged fraud. But the fraud practiced by the

Democratic party in the south is a continuing fraud—two years ago, and this year—continued openly with grim humor and justly by the dominant opinion of the country, the acquiescence of Democracy in the north. It is on by this fraud that that party hopes for success. There is a change in the executive branch of the government, it will be caused by the grave and startling fact that the rebels of the south have, by wily means, succeeded in overthrowing the constitutional rights of 5,000,000 of freedmen and the Democratic party of the north, eager for power and place, co-operate with the rebels of the south in this crime, by sharing in the power and placing secured by it.

After reviewing the question of state rights versus national rights, and quoting the declarations of Senator Thurman, Wade Hampton and others, Secretary Sherman continued: "And now, fellow citizens, suppose a change is made, suppose the restraint of a Republican President is withdrawn, what will the Democratic party do under the doctrine for which Judge Thurman and General Hampton plead? On the day of the inauguration a horde of greedy office-seekers, hungry in search of office, will come down upon the heads of our parliament with their claims for reward for party services, and inexperienced men will be thrust in to discharge the most difficult functions of official life. 'Patronage' and 'spoils' politics, without capacity and fidelity are recognized everywhere, will be turned out and the great operations of the government placed at once in inexperienced hands."

A still more dangerous horde of claim-agents, upon the heels of Washington, already leech for plunder, and vermin in all the tricks of the trade, will seek to open the doors of the treasury to the hand of southern claims, which, despite our overflowing revenues, will bankrupt the treasury in a year. Thus far, during this administration, the gate has been put down and barred against all these claims. The statute of limitations and the decisions of the department have cut them off. But, under a Democratic administration of the treasury department, how easy it would be to break down this barrier. I know from my personal knowledge a number of claim-agents, influential men, who will vote for Hancock on the ground that his election will enable them to recover claims now barred by statute. It is needed to the rebuilding of the cotton tax, amounting to \$68,000,000, is an appropriation. Most of the members of the south, through their constituents, are interested in these claims. A slight extension of the period of limitation, as to claims for captured and abandoned cotton, will open up tens of millions of this class of claims. An enlargement by half a dozen years of the law for the payment of quartermaster's stores will bring upon the treasury demands for money to the amount of 600,000,000 for food consumed by our army in the war of the rebellion, taken from distaff people and for damage done to them as a natural result or consequence of the war. Experience has shown that to swell these claims, tenfold or even a hundred-fold, testimony can be manufactured with the greatest facility and apparently of the clearest character. Should this be acted upon by an officer friendly to the object, no man can estimate the damage that in this way, under cover of right, may be foisted upon the people of the United States. And why should not this be done? If the principles of the Democratic party are to be again adopted by the votes of the people, and the very men who fought for them are to be placed in power, why should they not be indemnified for their losses? Why should they not be paid for their slaves? Why should not the brave rebels who fought for their principles be rewarded on the pension roll? Even a change in decisions by the Secretaries of War and Treasury would bring upon the government tens of millions of dollars of southern claims.

But again, if the principles of the Democratic party steadily years ago, and the men who fought for them, are restored to power, you will find the same slavish acquiescence of the Democratic fragments of the north to the demands of the south as before the war. The election laws, of which we have spoken, will be the first to be repealed, and thus will be legalized all the atrocious crimes and frauds of the south, and even the great fraud of New York will be condoned forever. Amnesty and forgiveness will be proclaimed for the meanest crimes of which have ever been committed against free government. "What protection will there then be for the freedmen of the south? What guard will there be against ballot-box stuffers and like criminals of the north?" What further is likely to happen? The Democratic party has opposed our whole system of national banks as a matter of constitutional right. By the passage of a law of two lines they will repeal the tax of ten per cent. now levied upon the notes of state banks and thus, without a formal repeal of the national bank system, they can revive the whole state bank system and flood us with wild-cat and red dog money. That this will be done, I have no earthly doubt whatever. I know that the leading southern Senators and Members are especially anxious to revive the system of state banks with a view to have irredeemable paper money again, and some of the western Congressmen will follow in the same direction. All this will lead directly to the repeal or disuse of the national bank system, because it is a principle of financial law that the poorer currency will supersede the better, and in a short time every person will be getting in debt of upon his neighbor's unsecured notes of state banks, which will go down with the first wave of financial panic. All our legislation, or that which has grown out of the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the government, will be gradually swept away, the army and navy will be opened to rebellion, and the men who we fought against will again wield the military and naval arm of the government. Rebels still proud of their achievements in the rebellion, bitter in their hearts, and full of revenge against the defenders of the Union, will rise rough-shod in their new authority over men who have sacrificed their all in defense of the country. The public credit cannot long escape from the grasp of our enemies, rebellion, and the bogus interests of the country, as

intimately identified with political events, will feel the staggering blow. Are the probable results of a Democratic administration too strongly stated? If so, it is only because it may be deterred by public opinion from going to the extreme point of their position. But I know these men well, and I believe that the result of the fall ascendency of the Democratic party will be to shake the public credit; to open the treasury wide to rebel claims; to wipe out all that was achieved by the war; to turn our government back from its national tendencies to what it was in fact before the war—a mere confederacy of states—and to cripple the power of the general government in the enforcement and execution of its laws.

Why encounter these risks? Is there anything in our present condition that should lead the people of the north, those who fought for the Union, who love the glories won by our heroes of the war, to make this shameful surrender to our foes? No, my countrymen. The change proposed is repugnant to our manhood, injurious to our interests, and fatal to the national policy that has so greatly advanced our country among the nations of the world. The Republican party may sometimes fail to meet your expectations in all things, may sometimes have been led to do that which ought to have been done, but, on the whole, it has rendered such service to this country that it may fairly claim to be intrusted with the administration of the government until at least some party appears with better principles and a better record. The Republican party conducted the war with success. It has emancipated a whole race. It has done its utmost to secure civil and religious liberty to all citizens. It has preserved the homestead policy. It has unified and nationalized all parts of our common country into one grand whole, without invading in the least the rights of taxation, and at no distant time during this time have securely managed their local affairs without let or hindrance from the national government. It proposes, further, to develop this policy. It proposes to maintain the resumption of specie payments, so that we may continue to have good money of gold and silver and paper, all equal to each other and all of universal credit wherever water runs and our flag floats. It proposes to complete the plan of refunding the debt by the substitution of bonds bearing from three to four per cent. interest for those still outstanding bearing a higher rate. It proposes, while steadily pursuing the principle of protecting American industry, to reduce as rapidly as possible the burden of taxation, and at no distant time to confine all national taxes to moderate duties on imported goods and a tax on liquor, tobacco and beer. Regarding education as the strongest foundation for Republican government, it proposes to foster schools and colleges and academies of learning, and to make the way open in the south as well as in the north to every child, black or white, to receive the rudiments of education.

LEACH AT FAYETTEVILLE. FAYETTEVILLE, AUG. 27, 1880. EDITOR POST: "Virtuous Jimmie" made his usual Leach speech last night to a thin crowd. I have been requested to report it which I do. Viz: "Fellow-citizens!! (Applause.) Woodman spare that tree, touch not a single bough. It sheltered me when I was young, and I'll protect it now.—(Tremendous applause.)

I leave the people of (applause) and (applause)

Boys remember this is Gen. Leach speaking. (Applause.) When

good night. (Then came tremendous and continued applause)

In reporting the above speech, I was requested by a friend of Gen. Leach's to do him justice and report nothing but the truth. Which by implication, of course means to leave out all the falsehoods or lies, which, though it mars somewhat the symmetry of the speech, I have faithfully done.

The time occupied in delivering the speech was about two hours and a half. And of course, we applauded and rejoiced when the end was reached.

By leaving out the lies as I promised it has contracted the size very much, in fact, it is as long as a Long Branch musket now, but it is honest and that charm is retained. He said he was grand old the Anglo-Saxon race, when declaring I think was general, though coming from him. I saw some, like Thomas, who doubted it. He said that Mr. Garfield was guilty of \$23, and that ought to damn him with every honest man, that he did not say anything about having received \$50,000 back pay, and that was very good and thoughtful in him to tell me himself. The most heart rending agony was exhibited by the pastor, when he reviewed Mr. Archer's life, almost sobbing and saying, "Oh, surely if Mr. Archer had known that an act of his life would cause a back-pay man to weep, he would have repented long ago. The crowd labored hard to show the follies and crimes of Movers, Garfield and Archer, and was equally as ingenious in concerning the "quantity of toll" that he had taken in the "lower world."

There is one thing I admire about Gen. Leach, he is on all occasions good to himself.

STILL WATER.

THE THIRD DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen were appointed as members of the Executive Committee of the Third District, each being designated by those representing the several counties in the Convention: Bruns—Joseph Spill; Bladen—John Newell; Cumberland—O. H. Blocker; Cambridge—O. L. Smith; Carteret—W. J. Bishoff; Duplin—Irvin Beaman; Harnett—James S. Harrington; Johnston—A. H. Buchanan; New Hanover—E. J. Pennypacker; Onslow—Thomas E. Gilman; Sampson—Cotton Nesom; Ex-Officio—Joseph C. Abbott.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM. ADOPTED AT RALEIGH JULY 7th.

The Hon. R. C. Badger, chairman of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions, reported from that committee the following:

The Republicans of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, renew the pledges made in all their former platforms. And they declare as follows:

1. That they cordially approve the nomination, recently made at Chicago, of James A. Garfield for President, and Charles A. Arthur for Vice-President; and that they will most cheerfully and actively devote themselves to their election, as independent of the preservation of the Republican party, and of the Republic, in its integrity. And that they fully endorse the principles set forth in the platform, adopted by the Republican Convention, which convened in the city of Chicago, on the 2nd day of June 1880.

2. That they have seen, with great apprehension and alarm, the rapid consolidation and engrossment of our railroad systems, by and under the control and ownership of foreign monopolists—power to risk monopolists to oppress the labor of the country by unreasonable and unjust local tariffs and fares, and give to them the power to control the legislative branch of government, in the passage of laws in their interest, and to those of the people; and that they have seen with regret, that these monopolists are making an insidious invasion among the leaders of the Democratic party, which culminated on the 17th day of June, in the engaging and swarming of the Democratic Convention, and that while they have no desire or intention to make an unjust war upon these monopolies, they demand that the Legislature shall pass laws to govern and control them, so that they shall not be permitted to dominate and control our own people, and place a reasonable limit on local tariffs and fares.

3. That they view with anxiety the condition of the Western North Carolina Railroad, which, by the consolidation and control of the Democratic party, is surrounded by legal troubles, which afford a pretext for taxation, and threaten to delay for a long time, if not altogether defeat, the completion of that work so necessary for the welfare and development of the State, and especially the western counties.

4. That the Republican party has always been the friend of education, and now again renews its pledge to the people of North Carolina to continue its efforts with increased vigor, until there shall be a complete and perfect system of public instruction.

5. That they recognize the mechanic and laborer as the bone and sinew of the land, and pledge themselves to protect their rights and promote their material, educational, and material interests.

6. That the recent constitutional amendments were passed by a convention which was not composed of a majority of elected delegates, and the result of which was stolen from the Republican majority, by an infamous and audacious fraud on the voters of Robeson county. This corruption, on the part of the Democratic administration, demonstrates that their party will scruple at no violation of law in the pursuit of party supremacy; and that the Democratic party is not the friend of representative government or of the people.

7. That the present system of county government in North Carolina is utterly unsound, without regard to party affiliation. We claim the right of the people to elect every officer in the State, from the Chief Executive down to the humblest official, and demand that this right shall not be denied or abridged; that an honest count shall follow a free ballot, and the majority shall determine who shall enact and administer its laws.

8. They denounce the Democratic party as an oligarchy, controlled by corrupt corporations and aristocratic influences, and if not arrested in its course, it will overthrow the most cherished rights of the people. The tendency to the concentration of dangerous powers, for private and corrupt ends, in the hands of a few, has recently manifested itself in a vital part of our State government, and in a way to excite the greatest apprehension. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, now endorsed by his party nomination, and without regard to the popular wish, has demanded to have vested in his hands, that is in the hands of a central board of which he should be the life, the absolute right of dictating what text books our children shall use, whereby he can mould the opinions of the rising generation, can strangle, for the benefit of personal or sectional favorites, all competition in local literature, and open up for his office, so intimately connected with the popular life and purity, a faithful and profitable source of corrupt jobbery. That they denounce the laws known as the landholder and tenant acts, as devised for the benefit of a few, to oppress the humble and defenceless citizen. That they denounce the present road laws of the State, as oppressive to the laborer, and demand their amendment, so that the burden of building and repairing them shall be borne more equally by all classes of the people.

The report was adopted.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSENTHAL'S

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

32 Market Street.

A Word of Advice to My Patrons.

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN ALL

the branches, and my arrangements enable me to receive New Arrivals of Styles, of the Best Make, Weekly.

My Stock will tell in the future as it has in the Past.

Call and examine before you purchase.

My School Shoes cannot be surpassed by any in the State.

Remember the new sign of the Show Case.

Next week I will give you some of my Popular Prices; no time this week.

Respectfully,

C. ROSENTHAL,

32 Market St.

Sign of the Show Case.

Oct 19

Howard University,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE autumn term of this institution,

which is open to all without distinction of race or sex, will commence September 5,

when admission may be had to the Normal, Preparatory, Catalogue and Theological Department.

Provision has been made for receiving the tuition of twenty-five students of proper qualifications in the Preparatory and Normal Departments. Colored youths, who wish to sit in class educational opportunities, and in aid to the peculiar advantage of the National Capital, will do well to send for a catalogue to

J. B. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Oct 19

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business now before the public

can make money faster at

any time than at anything

else. Capital not required. We will start you.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

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BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Back, Chest, and Head, Rash of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epidemic Erysipelas and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected by the virus the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system, which

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